THE APOTHECARIES

THE BARBER CHYRVRGIONS

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON

Conversazione

AT

GUILDHALL

TO WELCOME

THE DELEGATES

TO THE

CENTENARY MEETING OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

IN LONDON

WEDNESDAY, 27th JULY, 1932

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION 1832

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CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON

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1932

THE RIGHT HON. SIR MAURICE JENKS, LORD MAYOR

PERCY WALTER GREENAWAY, Alderman
GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON
} *Sheriffs*

COLONEL ROBERT JAMES BLACKHAM, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.
(*Chairman of Reception Committee*)

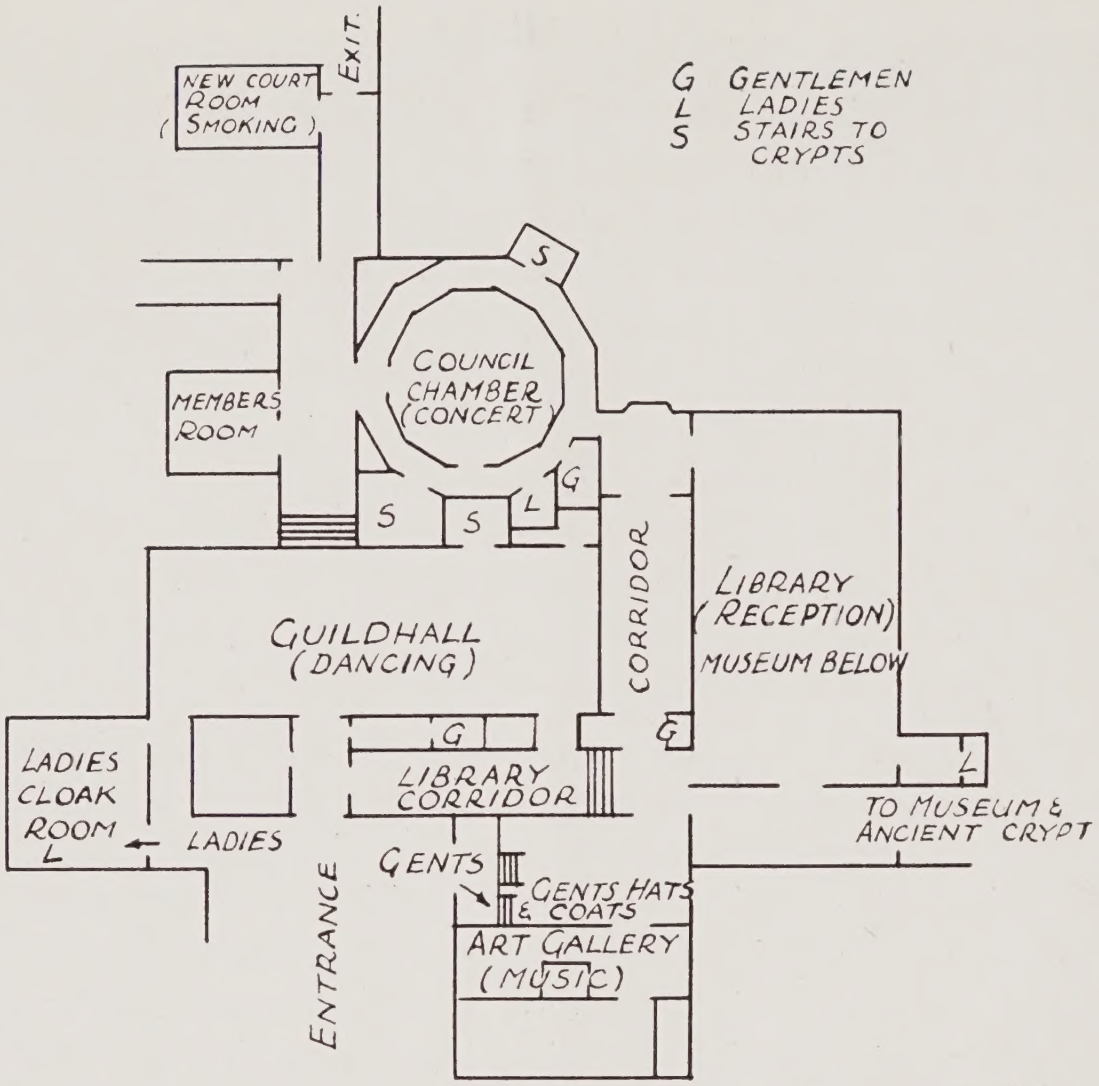
GUILDHALL—THE GREAT HALL

GUILDHALL

THE site of the ancient Guildhall or the land adjoining has been consecrated to civic government for more than one thousand years. Though none of the present buildings are of so great an antiquity considerable portions date back to the early years of the fifteenth century, when a new Guildhall was erected slightly to the east of the ancient buildings. Naturally the Crypt was begun first, the traditional date being A.D. 1411. The eastern portion of it stands to-day practically as it was completed. With its fine proportions, elegant clustered columns of Purbeck marble and graceful vaulting, the Crypt holds a notable place among similar mediæval structures.

The Great Hall appears to have been completed about 1440, the latest part being the porch. Towards the expenses contributions were received from the Livery Companies, and gifts and legacies from private citizens. Among the benefactors was Richard Whittington, the famous Mayor, whose executors paid over what were then large sums for the purpose of glazing the windows, and paving the Hall with Purbeck marble. In the Great Fire of 1666, the mediæval roof was destroyed, though the uprights of the walls, thirty feet high, remained. The line of the fire can still be seen. In 1864 the flat and incongruous roof erected after the Fire was replaced by an open roof corresponding with the original design.

The first Library was founded by the executors of Richard Whittington and William Bury in 1425. The present building was completed in 1873. The new Council Chamber was erected in 1883-4, on the site of the old Council Chamber of Stuart times. The visitor who stands on the south side of the Chamber is close to the spot where, on January 5, 1642, Charles the First demanded from the Common Council the surrender of the Five Members—an event famous both in national and civic history.



PLAN OF GUILDHALL

BUFFET REFRESHMENTS
will be served from 9 p.m. in
THE CRYPT UNDER COUNCIL CHAMBER
and in
THE ANCIENT CRYPT ADJOINING MUSEUM

NOTE—The New Court Room and No. 7 Committee Room will be used as Smoking Rooms.

THE MUSEUM—Will be open and the City's Collection of Antiquities will be on view.

GENERALLY—It will conduce to the general comfort and convenience if Guests, when circulating through the Building, will " KEEP TO THE RIGHT " and follow the route indicated by the Cards which are conspicuously exhibited.

IN THE LIBRARY

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS

ACCOMPANIED BY

THE SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

AND THEIR LADIES

WILL RECEIVE THE GUESTS FROM 8.45 P.M.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC

during the Reception by

ARTHUR CRUDGE'S BRITISH IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA

MARCH	" The Emblem "	*Bagley*
ENTR'ACTE	" Caroli Ay Ay "	*Friere*
VALSE	" Midnight on the Rhine "	*Vollstedt*
RUSSIAN IMPRESSION	" Black Eyes "	*Ferraris*
VALSE	" Good night, Vienna "	*Posford*
MINUET		*Boccherini*
VALSE	" Paradise "	*Brown*
SERENADE		*Heykens*

EXHIBITS

A SELECTION OF THE CITY'S ANCIENT RECORDS

including

Charter of William the Conqueror.
Charter of King John to the Citizens granting the right to elect their Mayor yearly.
Liber Custumarum, circa A.D. 1324.
Liber Albus—Compiled by John Carpenter, Town Clerk, 1419.
Cartæ Antiquæ, circa A.D. 1475.
Husting Roll, No. 1, A.D. 1252–54.

MANUSCRIPTS, EARLY PRINTED BOOKS, ETC., FROM THE LIBRARY

including

The Chronicles of the Kings of France, 1399.
Metrical version of the Bible, by Peter de Riga. 13th Century. (This volume formed part of the " Common Library " at Guildhall founded by Richard Whittington.)
Latin Bible. 12th Century.
The autographs and armorial bearings of the Lord Mayors of London, from the Restoration to 1931.
Receipt, dated 7th May, 1402, for £233 6*s.* 8*d.* being the purchase price of the Manor of Oxhey, co. Herts. The centre seal is that of Richard Whittington, Citizen and Mercer.
Signature of William Shakespeare, attached to a deed of purchase of a house in Blackfriars, 10th March, 1612–13.

IN THE GUILDHALL

Dancing at 8.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME OF DANCE MUSIC

TO BE PERFORMED BY

THE CLIFFORD ESSEX DANCE ORCHESTRA

1.	Fox Trot	Bidin my Time
2.	Fox Trot	Love You Funny Thing
3.	Fox Trot	Delishious
4.	Waltz	Love, Laugh and Live
5.	Fox Trot	Auf Wiedersehen
6.	Fox Trot	Kiss by Kiss
7.	Fox Trot	Three Little Times
8.	Waltz	Merry Widow
9.	Fox Trot	Rain on the Roof
10.	Fox Trot	Try to Remember
11.	Fox Trot	Home
12.	Fox Trot	Can't We Talk It Over
13.	Waltz	Why Dance
14.	Fox Trot	Dancing in the Dark
15.	Fox Trot	Was That the Human Thing To Do
16.	Waltz	Blue Danube
17.	Fox Trot	I Could Be Happy With You
18.	Fox Trot	Medley

God Save the King

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

CONCERT

BY

STUDENTS OF THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PROGRAMME

PART I—9.15 TO 10 p.m.

SONG	"If Love's Content"	*German*
	NORMAN MEADMORE	
SONG	"Songs My Mother Sang"	*Grimshaw*
	JOYCE CASE	
VIOLIN SOLOS ..	(*a*) "Le Menetrier" (Mazurka)	*Wieniawski*
	(*b*) "Berceuse"	*Tor Aulin*
	OSMOND RAPHAEL	
SONG	"Villanelle" ..	*Del 'Acqua*
	GWEN CATLEY	
SONG	"Angels Guard Thee"	*Godard*
	MARTIN BODDEY	
DUET	"Trot Here and There"	*Messager*
	(Veronique)	
	GWEN CATLEY AND NORMAN MEADMORE	

PROGRAMME OF DANCES

BY

STUDENTS OF MISS LILIAN OAKESHOTT AT THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Comedy Duet	PEGGY BONALLACK & AUDREY OAKESHOTT
March Militaire	CELIA FRANKS
"Let's be Sentimental"	DOROTHY GRAY
Step Dance	JOY BEADLE
Nautical Dance	CELIA FRANKS
"Put that Sun back in the Sky"	PEGGY BONALLACK
Waltz Medley ..	AUDREY OAKESHOTT, JOY BEADLE TONI DEXTER, JOYCE NEWEY DOROTHY GRAY, CECILY PERKINS

Accompanist: LOIS TURNER

CONCERT (Continued)

PART II—10.30 TO 11.15 p.m.

SONG	"The Star"	*Rogers*
	JOYCE CASE	
SONG	"Maire, my Girl"	*Aitken*
	MARTIN BODDEY	
VIOLIN SOLO ..	Prelude and Allegro ..	*Pugnani-Kreisler*
	OSMOND RAPHAEL	
SONG	.. Border Ballad	*Cowen*
	NORMAN MEADMORE	
SONG	"Down in the Forest" ..	*Landon Ronald*
	GWEN CATLEY	
DUET	"The Keys of Heaven" ..	*Traditional*
	GWEN CATLEY AND MARTIN BODDEY	

Accompanist: JENNY HYMAN

IN THE ART GALLERY

The Collection of Pictures belonging to the Corporation will be on view

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The following will also be on view :

DISPLAY OF MANSION HOUSE PLATE
by permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor

THE JEWELLED SCEPTRE—Shaft, Anglo-Saxon ; head, 15th Century.

THE CITY PURSE—Its history unknown ; possibly Elizabethan or early 17th Century.

THE SWORD OF HONOUR presented by the Corporation of London to Admiral Lord Nelson in commemoration of the victory of the Nile, 1798.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC

BY ARTHUR CRUDGE'S BRITISH IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA

ENTR'ACTE ..	" Ciribiribin "	*Pestalozza*
SELECTION ..	" Waltzes from Vienna "	*Strauss*
SERENADE ..	.. ..	*Widor*
MELODIES FROM OPERAS BY		*Offenbach*
ENTR'ACTE ..	" Trees "	*Rasbach*
BALLET MUSIC ..	" La Source "	*Delibes*
VALSE	" Millions d'Arlequin "	*Drigo*
NEW SELECTION OPERAS BY		*Sullivan*
INTERMEZZO ..	" Pas des Fleurs "	*Delibes*
EXCERPTS ..	" The Student Prince "	*Romberg*

THE CITY AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The coming of the British Medical Association to the ancient Guildhall may be regarded as a visit to the ancestral home, for it was in the City of London that the three great medical corporations had their origin. The Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries were all, in greater or less degree, civic institutions.

Physicians and surgeons are mentioned in the City records in early times. When the Rector of St. Margaret Lothbury, in 1300, imported four dead wolves in a cask in order to cure *lupus*, all the physicians and surgeons of the City came into court to testify that in none of their books could they find any disease for which the flesh of wolves was indicated, and the rector was handed over to the ecclesiastical authorities. In 1408 a physician, who had received in advance certain jewels of great value on promise to cure a facial eruption called "*lepre*" and failed to do so, was condemned to return the fees. In spite of such incidents, the citizens had faith in the recognised medical profession and distrusted the unqualified man. The jurors of Farringdon Ward in 1421 indicted the rector of St. Vedast's for pretending to be a physician, " by which crafte," they complained, " he hath slayn many a man." No doubt their faith was justified. In the medical treatises of the period, amid much astrology and many curious prescriptions, there are to be found some remarkably sound rules of health. At the end of a long chapter on remedies a mediæval physician concludes by recommending abstinence for digestive troubles; and exercise, work, and frequent ablutions for torpid livers and spleens.

By 1421, the physicians of London were organised as a faculty, and in that year they petitioned Henry V that no one be allowed to practice " but he have long tyme yused the scoles of Fisyk withynne some Universitie and be graduated in the same," and that unqualified men should forthwith repair to the Universities to be examined. Two years later they successfully petitioned the Court of Aldermen that they might be united with the surgeons of the City in one commonalty under their respective rectors and surveyors, that three houses might be assigned to them for headquarters, and that certain ordinances as to examinations, the reporting of cases, free treatment of the poor and the correction of bad practice might be authorised. Unfortunately, this promising association was only short-lived.

There is little doubt that the next great step forward was inspired by the physicians of London, namely, the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians, which was at first limited to physicians practising in London and seven miles round. Of the six original members, the famous Thomas Linacre, King's Physician, appears to have been the leader. He was appointed the first President and continued to hold the office till his death in 1524. The meetings were held in his house in Knightrider Street, and this building, presented by him during his lifetime, continued

Inner Court, Royal College of Physicians, 1725

in the possession of the College until 1860, when it was taken for the Court of Probate. A year before his death Linacre was able to obtain an Act of Parliament establishing the College as the examining board for all physicians throughout England except those who had graduated at Oxford or Cambridge.

Cardinal Wolsey had warmly supported Linacre, but some credit must also be given to Henry VIII, who was keenly interested in the new learning and the practice of medicine. The City records reveal that in 1543 he sent to Sir John Coates, Lord Mayor, the prescription of a remedy against the plague, with a recommendation that it be notified to the commons of the City. It consisted of " sage vertew," herb grace, elderberry leaves and red bramble leaves pounded and strained into white wine mixed with ginger. "Drincke of that medicine," said the King, "a spoonefull everie daie 9 days togeather. After the first spoonefull they shal be safe for xxiiii daies, and after the 9 spoonefulls they shal be safe for the hole yeare—by the grace of God."

The Royal College of Physicians was moved at the end of the reign of James I to Amen Corner, where their house and garden abutted on the wall of Stationers' Hall. After the Fire, the College was housed in Warwick Lane in a building designed by Wren and completed in 1689, remaining there till its transfer to its present site in Pall Mall East in 1823.

The Royal College of Surgeons was in origin more distinctively a civic body and remained under the authority of the Court of Aldermen till the opening of the 19th Century. They also figure frequently in the City records. In 1377, three surgeons gave evidence that a brother in the craft had treated a patient's leg so inefficiently that it could only be saved by " great experience, care and expense," whereupon a jury assessed damages at 50 shillings. A different result is recorded in 1423, when a board, consisting of Master Gilbert Kymer, Doctor of Medicine and Rector of the Physicians of London, Thomas Morstede, the King's Surgeon and Master of the Enfranchised Art of Surgery in London, and others, was chosen to arbitrate in an action brought by a dissatisfied patient against a free-surgeon and two barber-surgeons. The latter, in order to stop bleeding, had cauterised a wounded hand so vigorously that the patient complained of paralysis of the muscles. The board pointed out that the moon being extinct in a bloody sign, namely, Aquarius, rendered the case peculiarly difficult of treatment and that under the circumstances the utmost had been done for the patient.

Surgery, it will be noticed, was an " enfranchised art," and one of the defendants, a "free surgeon." In other words, the surgeons were a City Guild. But although they were men of superior education, their position was weak. They were few in numbers and the Barbers of the City, by ancient custom, were allowed to trespass on their province and to practice the minor arts of surgery, bleeding, cautery and tooth-drawing. In spite of dwindling numbers they struggled on, obtaining new ordinances for their craft in 1435, and a grant of arms in 1492, at which time they had no more than eight members.

Court Room of Barber-Surgeons' Hall, 1861
This room was restored and re-decorated 1863-4

Meanwhile, the Barbers were growing into an important civic body. Their ordinances of 1450 and their Royal Charter of 1462 expressly confirmed to them the right of treating " wounds, bruises, hurts and other ailments of our lieges." The free surgeons made more than one effort to uphold the dignity of their own profession, but at last, in 1540, they submitted to an Act of Parliament which united the two crafts into one organisation, while laying down that the barber-members should occupy no surgery except the drawing of teeth, and the surgeons should use no shaving.

This uneasy union of two bodies, each maintaining its identity, lasted for more than two hundred years, until in 1745 the Surgeons of the Company reverted, by Parliamentary sanction, to their former position of a separate Company. The Barbers retained the old hall in Monkwell Street, with books, plate, pictures and even the ancient records of the Surgeons, while the Surgeons established themselves in a new hall of their own in the Old Bailey. Towards the close of the century they removed to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in 1800 they were dissolved and re-incorporated as the Royal College of Surgeons in London, thus ceasing to be a City Company and severing a connection of nearly five hundred years. In 1843 their title was changed to the " Royal College of Surgeons of England."

The Society of Apothecaries is the only one of the three great medical corporations which has remained within the civic fold. It came into existence in 1617 by secession from the Grocers' Company, its charter being granted in order that " the ignorance and rashness of presumptuous empirics and ignorant and unexpert men may be restrained whereupon many discommodities inconveniences and perils do daily arise to the rude and incredulous people." This charter conferred extensive powers, even limiting those of the surgeons, who were allowed in future only " to compose and apply outward salves and medicines so long as they did not vend or expose to sale to others such salves or medicines according to the common manner of the Apothecaries of London."

The Society appears to have passed very soon from the sale of drugs to what the modern pharmacist would describe as " counter-prescribing." In so doing they aroused the opposition of the College of Physicians, and a controversy arose, in which the poets of the period took sides. Dr. Samuel Garth referred to the Apothecaries and their Hall in Water Lane as follows :—

> Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams
> To wash the sooty Naiads in the Thames
> There stands a structure on a rising hill
> Where tyros take their freedom out to kill.

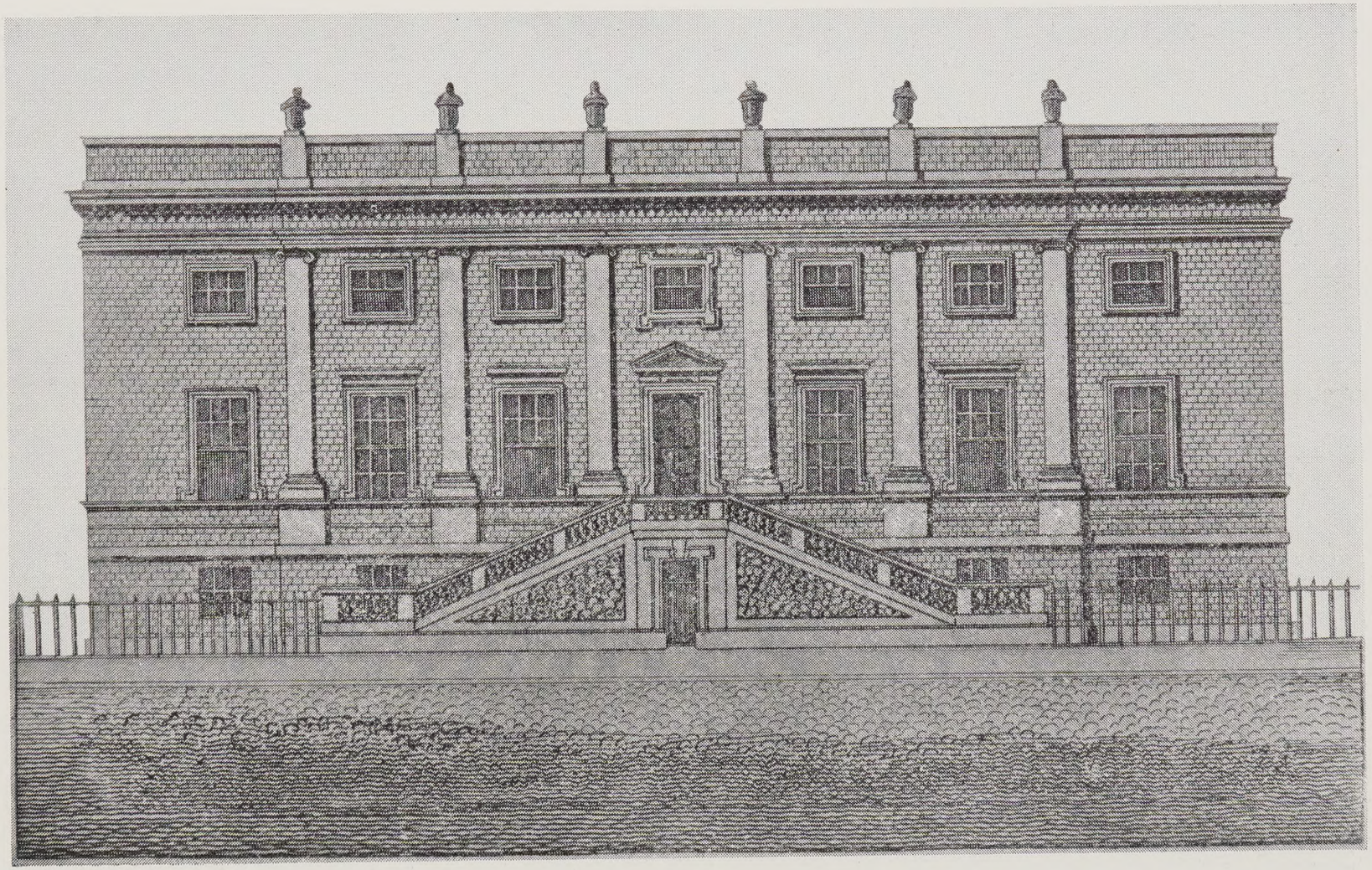
Nevertheless, the Apothecaries prospered. They obtained the right to dispense and sell medicines without the prescription of a physician, and were successful in resisting the physicians' claim to examine and

condemn their drugs. In due course they became a teaching and an examining body.

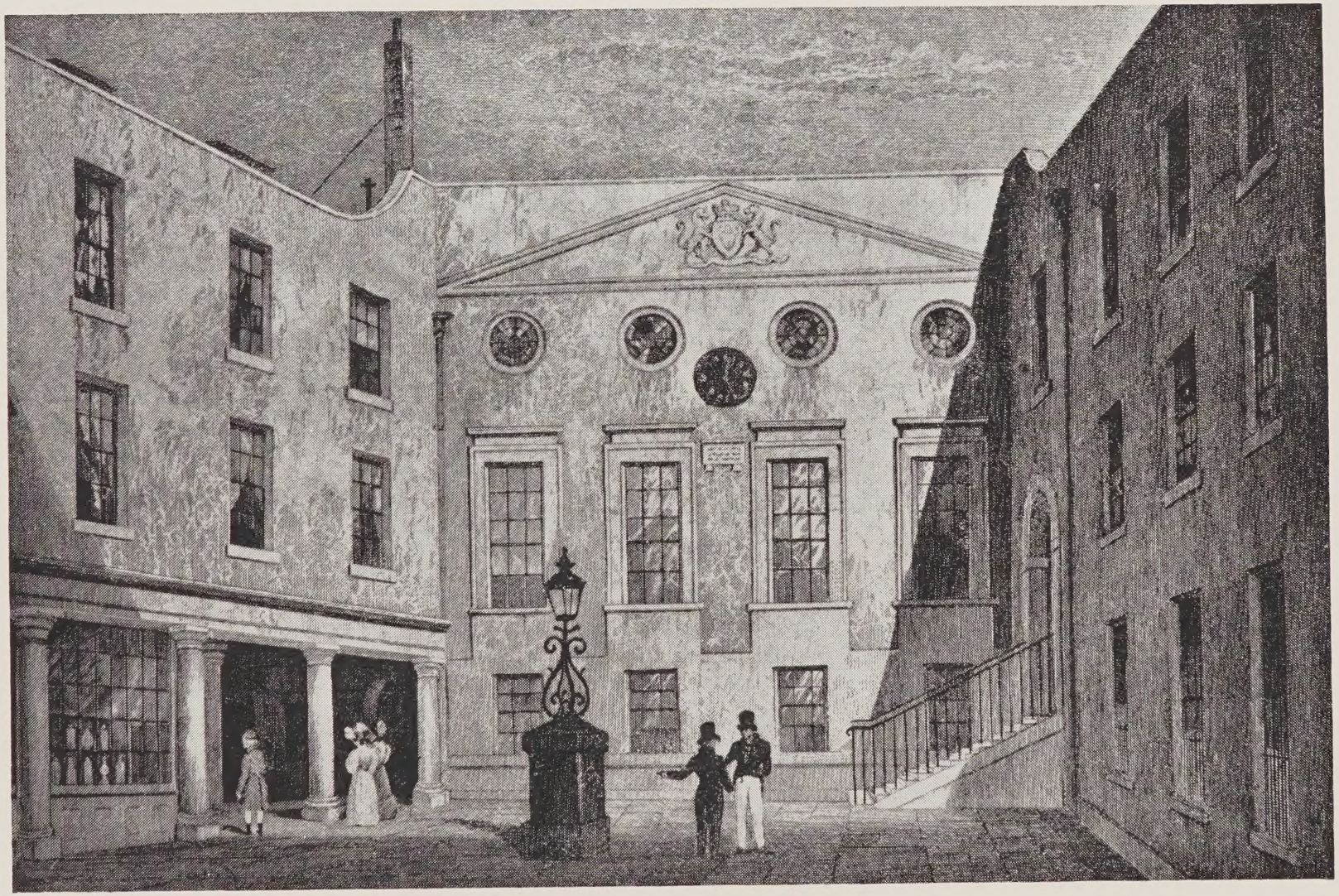
The Society now grants its diplomas to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery, and attracts a steady stream of aspirants for its qualifications, while its graduates may be found in every kind of medical and surgical practice and in every quarter of the globe. It still remains faithful to its ancient Guild organisation and to its " structure on a rising hill," which is one of the most charming of the Livery Companies' Halls. Only a few years ago it was possible at the Hall to buy a box of pills, purchase a ton of senna or some other drug, obtain a diploma as a dispenser, graduate in medicine, surgery and midwifery, and become a liveryman of the City of London, and so qualify for office as Lord Mayor of London. It is no longer possible to make wholesale and retail purchases at the Hall, but the other objects of ambition are still within the reach of those who become connected with the Society.

The yar of owre lord .M. CCCC lxxxxij.
yt the going ovyn the se of owre sovejn
lord kyng Harry the vij. In to fraunce
thes armys were geven on to the craft
of Surgeons of London the vij yar of his
reyng In the tyme of Mase Clopton mayr

Fac-simile of the Title-page to the Old Book of Ordinances, representing Saints Cosmas and Damianus (Patron Saints of the Barber-Surgeons), and the Coat of Arms granted to the Company of Surgeons in 1492



Old Surgeons' Hall, Old Bailey, 1761



Apothecaries' Hall, 1831

SPECIAL RECEPTION (BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION) COMMITTEE

Lord Mayor :
The Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice Jenks

Chairman :
Col. Robert James Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.

Aldermen :
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.
Col. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham of Cobham, G.B.E.
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Bt.
Major Sir Frank Henry Bowater
Sir William George Coxen
Lt.-Col. John Dawson Laurie

Commoners :
James Henry Shipman
Alfred Robertson
Herbert Walter Marten
Frederick Albert Wood
Bertrand Johnson, Deputy
Hugh Bernard Fitch
Herbert Ernest Hill
Richard William Vick
Harold Mackenzie Howe
William Ross Nelthropp
Alexander Macintosh Christie
Harold Leopold Farmer
Leo Taylor, O.B.E.
John James Edwards
John Stopher
George Zadok Selby
James Dixon Mounsey
Edward Holroyd Haywood
Alfred Ridout
Sir Richard Sennett
Alfred Samuel Juniper
William Henry Champness, Deputy
Sir Henry Dixon Kimber, Bt., M.A., Deputy
Herbert Roper Barrett
William Leuw
Charles Roff Morrison
Archibald Galloway, J.P.
Francis Charles Polden
Cecil Frederick Joseph Jennings, Deputy
Frederick Whittingham
Percy Walter Greenaway, Alderman
George Henry Wilkinson } *Sheriffs*

P Nut - Ball